

SAVAGERY IN HAITI

Bitter Hatred Between Negroes and Mulattoes.

HAS MAZE OF REVOLUTIONS

Real Driving Force Behind Its Bewildering Entanglements Is the Racial Question—Rulers Delight in Blood and Entire District Is in a Constant State of Turmoil.

By CLAUDE BLAKE.

When I landed at Port-au-Prince, on the first of several visits to Haiti and Santo Domingo, I was met on the wharf by a most impressive personage in a cocked hat, gold-laced coat, and scarlet breeches. He was only a customs officer, but he looked like the commander-in-chief at least. Alas! his coat was ragged and torn beneath the gold lace, his enormous black feet were innocent of boots, and he was pathetically eager for a tip.

He was typical of the tinsel splendor of the Black Republic—that mockery of civilization, where African savagery and fetichism are veneered over by a little French polish and plenty of gold lace.

"Hippolyte—Liberty—Progress—Education," says a triumphal arch in Port-au-Prince. Near by there is a Vaudou temple, in which I have seen the white cock sacrificed by a half-naked priestess amid the yells of frenzied worshippers. President Hippolyte himself was a "papalot," or priest of the Vaudou cult. Not a single president of Haiti, save Geffard, has tried to break the power of Vaudou, with its cannibal associations. And Geffard was rewarded by the murder of his daughter and his own exile.

Rulers Who Delight in Blood.

For generations past the Haitian presidents have "waded through bloodshed to a throne" and ruled by the sword. Christophe, who made himself "emperor" and created an aristocracy of negro dukes and marquises, was a monster of incredible depravity. He murdered men not singly, but literally by thousands. Nissage-Sagez was fond of clearing the streets of Port-au-Prince with grape-shot. President Ulysse Heureaux, a negro dock laborer from Jamaica, who made himself ruler of Santo Domingo, culminated in a dinner one evening in 1897 that he had shot his own brother.

"He was plotting against me," he explained. "I asked him to dinner, and gave him the best dishes. Then, after we had finished the coffee and liqueurs, a file of soldiers came in to lead him off to execution. He tried to draw a revolver, but I was too quick for him, and shot him first."

Heureaux was a bloodthirsty tyrant. He would go through the streets of Santo Domingo City with a mob of soldiers at his heels and say, "Shoot that woman!" or "Kill that man!" and it was done on the spot. One morning I counted fourteen dead bodies in one of the principal streets after his progress. He was eventually assassinated by a man named Ramon Carriere, whose father he had murdered. Carriere was afterwards rewarded with the vice presidency.

I was in Haiti during the chaos of revolutions, out of which the present President, Nord Alexis, emerged into supreme power. He is an ignorant, brutal, selfish negro, with absolutely no qualification for his position except a bulldog courage, which has made him popular with the army. On the day he proclaimed himself President he shot four political opponents in cold blood in Port-au-Prince.

The End of an Enemy.

Outside the barracks, on that same day, I saw a luckless mulatto gasping out his last breath on the unshaken earth of the parade ground. He had been literally beaten to a pulp with bamboo rods by Alexis' orders. The soldiers said he was a spy; but I was told by others that he had really suffered because the President had an old grudge against him, and was now in a position to gratify it.

The foreign legations and consulates are recognized sanctuaries for the Haitian politician who happens to be the underdog in one of those sanguinary struggles which are the ordinary incidents of Haitian politics. Usually no effort is made to obtain his surrender; his enemies try to bribe the consular servants to poison him instead.

One of the consuls at Port-au-Prince told me that this enforced hospitality to refugees is a most unpleasant addition to the sufficient trials of residence in that detestable, pestiferous city. Imagine having your house overrun by thirty or forty negroes with the filthiest habits and the most insatiable craving for good wines and cigars," he said. "And, of course, you are bound to be civil to them, for the refugees of to-day may be the President of to-morrow."

The sanctity of the foreign legations was tested most remarkably at the fall of Simon Sam, who was President before Alexis. He got to the French legation in the nick of time. The mob howled around the house for his blood for days, believing, rightly or wrongly, that he had looted the treasury and had the money with him. Yet they dared not profane the legation, and the French charge d'affaires escorted him to a French steamer in peace.

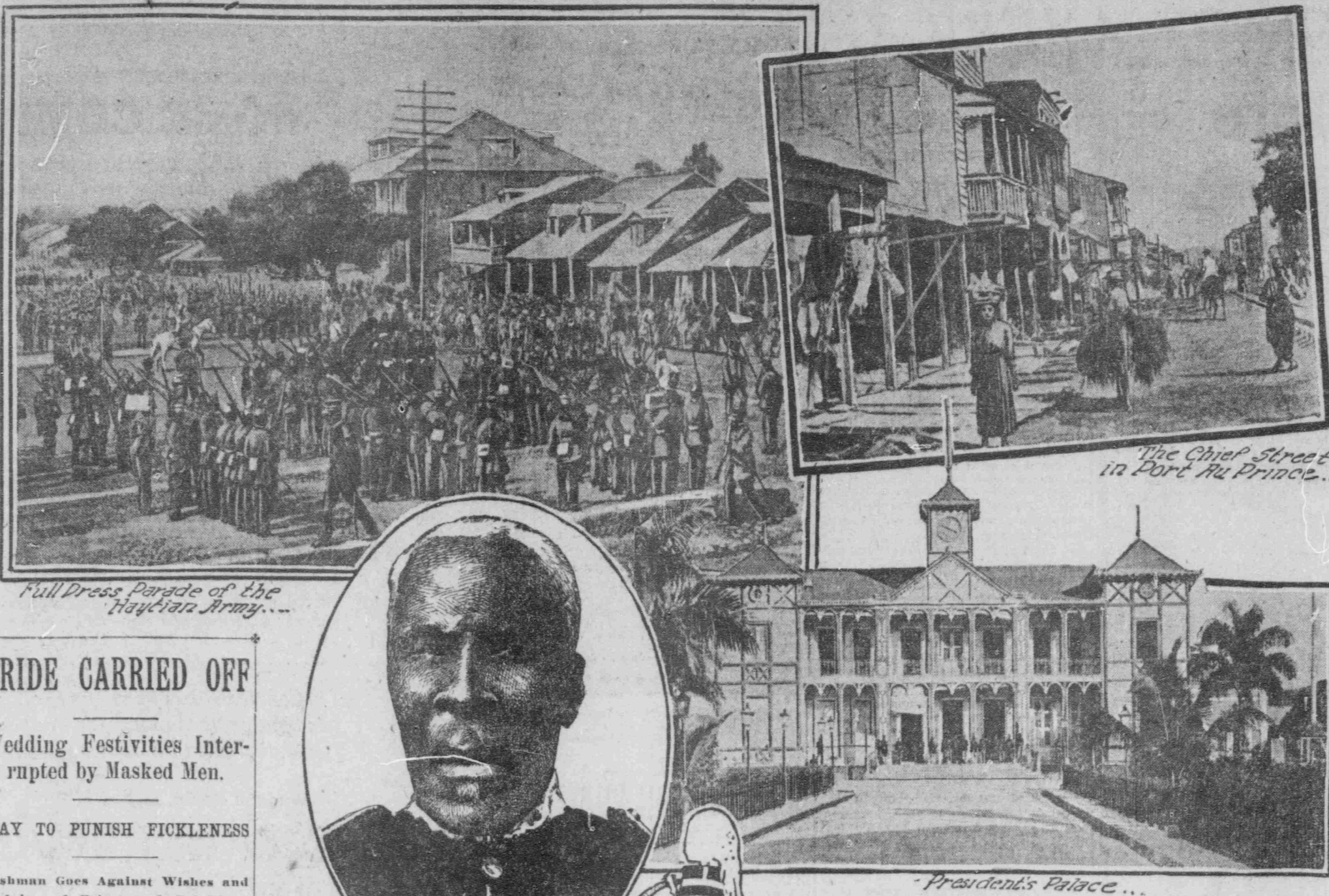
How "Le Blanc" Is Hated.

It is impossible to exaggerate the dislike, and even hatred, entertained for the whites in Haiti; it is not nearly so marked in Santo Domingo, where foreign investment has been to some extent encouraged. Every good Haitian is always ready to "leave a brick" at le blanc. In more than one Haitian town little children have spat at me and called me filthy names in their barbarous French accents, simply because my face was not "le blanc."

"A commandant at Jeremie, to whom I showed a safe-conduct from President Alexis, calmly remarked: "So I cannot shoot you, white man. I hoped I could. I would have treated you as a spy. We looked to Alexis to kill the whites, but he must be growing old and weak-minded."

Alexis and most of his principal supporters were hand-in-glove with the "papalot" and the "mamalot" (priests and priestesses of the Vaudou serpent worship) when I was in Haiti. Alexis openly attended meetings of the cult at Port-au-Prince, where the white cock and the white goat were sacrificed to the sound of the beating of the droned black goat-skin drum. Gen. Antenor Firmin, Alexis' great rival, is, on the other hand, a mulatto of good education and considerable culture. He was formerly the Haitian Ambassador in Paris, and made several notable contributions to French literature. Undoubtedly he would be a much better president than Alexis, but he is not nearly so popular among the negroes. He is the champion of the mulattoes. The bitter hatred between negroes and mulattoes is the real driving force behind the bewildering maze of revolutions and counter-revolutions in Haiti.

The handful of whites who run businesses of plantations in the Black Republic have suffered terribly in recent years, for Alexis has encouraged their plunder and maltreatment. But they have hung on to their investments in the hope that the United States will assume control over the country, as it did a few years ago over the finances of Santo Domingo. President Roosevelt has threatened this in no uncertain language several times.



BRIDE CARRIED OFF

Wedding Festivities Interrupted by Masked Men.

WAY TO PUNISH FICKLENESS

Irishman Goes Against Wishes and Advice of Priest and Neighbors with Sorry Results—He Finds Out His Mistake Too Late—Bride Not Permitted to See Husband.

Dublin, April 4.—A fickle Irishman, who jilted a girl and married another in spite of the parish priest, is having the worst time of his life at the hands of his neighbors.

He lives in the notorious Ballingleragh district of County Leitrim, where a pitched battle took place a few weeks ago between two armies of police and peasants, and for years had been courting the local beauty. A little while ago he transferred his affections to her rival, also of Ballingleragh.

The jilted girls relatives did their utmost to prevent the wedding taking place. They were supported by the parish priest, who is a power in Ireland in these matters. He refused the necessary certificate. The young man thereupon went to the bishop of the diocese, but the bishop upheld his priest.

Threatened to Leave Parish.

The young man, however, is a person of resource, and told the clergy that he would go and get married in a registry office in the distant town of Enniskillen. Nobody in Ballingleragh believed that he would fly in the face of the parish priest, but he did.

The night he brought his bride home an extraordinary scene occurred. A large crowd collected outside the house, where the dancing and feasting were in progress, and groaned and booed. The groaning ceased about midnight, and the festivities continued.

An hour later about thirty men, wearing crepe masks, burst in the door of the cottage and called on the father of the bride to take his daughter home, with the alternative of being seriously dealt with.

The old man thereupon took his daughter away. The valiant bridegroom declared he would accompany them. The trio marched in the small hours of the morning toward the home of the bride's parents, to the accompaniment of groaning and hooting. When about a mile of the journey had been traversed, the bridegroom was seized by another disguised band and compelled to go back to his own home.

This occurred several days ago, and the bridegroom has not seen his bride since. He has not been allowed to leave his house, and the bride has not been allowed to leave her father's. Both houses are watched night and day.

The police are powerless to restore order in the district or to prevent this very original form of boycotting.



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA AND HIS BRIDE.

This picture was taken by the well-known court photographer, Prof. Ullenhuth, at Coburg, where the marriage was celebrated according to Catholic rites. The princess, who was born in 1880, is the sister of Prince Henry XXXIV of Reuss-Kostritz. The background shows the royal palace at Sofia.

SCENES IN DISTURBED HAITI, WITH ITS DICTATOR.

The crisis in Haiti is a familiar recrudescence of the trouble that has from time to time affected the entire group of islands, stretching from Trinidad, on the northeast tip of South America, and stretching through the Leeward Islands to Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, and Cuba into the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. Haiti, which was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492, is an island divided into two negro republics—Haiti itself, which is 16,284 square miles, on the west, and Santo Domingo, 18,450 square miles, on the east. A republic was proclaimed in 1804, Santo Domingo following suit forty years later. The history of the Haiti republic has been tortuous and full of disasters. There seems to be some doubt as to the real character of the present outbreak. Some hold it to be political and others declare that it is of an anti-foreign character. The truth may be that it was originally political, and that the people, once excited about their own domestic affairs, have given vent to their dislike of the white man. A few weeks ago a revolution, led by Gen. Firmin, against the President, Gen. Nord Alexis, who is an old man, was successfully checked. The President was once a revolutionist himself, and was a refugee in the French consulate in 1887 and 1892. He then removed a wall separating his garden from that of the French consulate, so that he might be ready for emergencies. So far Gen. Firmin is a refugee, but twenty-seven of his fellow-conspirators have been shot, thirteen of them being executed.

COMPULSORY GUEST ON SHIP

Policeman Boards Craft as Fleet Is About to Sail and Is Carried Off.

Sergt. Gale, of the London Metropolitan Force, Describes His Experiences on the War Vessel.

London, April 4.—After spending four days as a compulsory guest of a battle ship, Police Sergeant Gale, of the metropolitan force, who is stationed at East Ham, has returned to London. Yesterday he was the most talked-of member of the force.

On Monday last Gale arrived at Sheerness, where the Nore division of the home fleet was anchored, in charge of a despatch from H. M. S. Bulwark. Chartering a boat, the sergeant boarded the battle ship and was formally handed over to his prisoner when an officer hurriedly told him to get back into his boat. The fleet, he explained, was under immediate orders to sail.

"I went to the side of the ship," said the police sergeant, "and looked over. My boat was gone! Then I remembered

that the boatman had rowed off to another ship. As I stood there in a quandary the engines of the Bulwark started and we steamed away. They told me that it would be impossible now to put me ashore without delaying the whole fleet; in fact, I was helpless!"

"You can imagine how worried I felt when I remembered that neither my superior officers nor my wife would know what had become of me. 'Where shall we stop first?' asked. You can guess my dismay when they told me that the fleet would not anchor until it had reached Invergordon, near the Moray firth."

"The officers treated the affair as a great joke; but they were very kind to me, all the same. I was put to 'mess' with the petty officers, and hadn't a stroke of work to do, of course. If it hadn't been for the anxiety of not being able to send a message ashore I might have enjoyed the trip very much. A boat from the Bulwark put me ashore at Invergordon late on Thursday night. The first place I visited was the telegraph office. Then I took train to Inverness, and came on from there to London—a 99-mile journey, altogether."

WIFE OF GRANDEE CAN FIGHT.

Reinforced by Her, He Flees from House and Seeks a Magistrate.

Madrid, April 4.—Madrid is convulsed with merriment by the tale of the troubles of a great housewife—troubles which have ended in a suit for divorce by a hen-pecked grande.

The gentleman is married to a woman some years his senior and his inferior in rank. Madame is a vigorous personality, accustomed to having her own way, even if she has to use her fists to get it. Her husband's opposition to her wishes has often been crushed, the tale runs, by force majeure.

Last Sunday the noble family, with their retainers, were at service in the private chapel of the husband's splendid residence, when madame fell furiously upon an inattentive chauffeur, chased him down the aisle and through a garden, and was brought up in midcareer by a motor car, behind which the fugitive hid. The furious woman beat the car with all her force and seriously damaged it.

She told her protesting husband that she had a poisoned dagger, with which she meant to kill him; and the poor gentleman took the precaution of getting some male friend to take every meal with him as a measure of protection.

Matters came to a head on Thursday, when madame so belabored and reviled her husband that he, escaping from her clutches, ran desperately to a magistrate and unfolded his tale of woe. The magistrate and two attendants went back to the house, and in madame's presence the husband swore that he went in daily terror of his life. Madame has been removed to a convent, and will remain there while the husband's divorce proceedings are being carried on.

KHEDIVE'S ESCAPE NARROW.

Ruler of Egypt Almost Runs Engine Into Load of Iron.

London, April 4.—The Khedive of Egypt, whose great fat is locomotive driving, had a narrow escape the other day while running an engine on the State Railway. He suddenly found his way blocked by a wagon loaded with pig iron. The royal engineer showed wonderful presence of mind. He reversed and used his full brake power and stopped just short of the obstruction. He then left the engine, walked back to a station, and had an interview with the responsible official there, which that individual probably will never forget.

Commodore Plant Abroad.

Berlin, April 4.—Morton F. Plant, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, will arrive in Berlin on Monday, after a long automobile tour. He will go to Scotland shortly to take over his yacht, and will leave the Clyde to share glories of Kaiser Week at Kiel with the new boat.

DISMISSES PRINCE FROM ARMY

Kaiser Punishes Defiant Cousin Involved in Scandal with Actress.

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia Will Be Forced to Live in Exile for the Present.

Berlin, April 4.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia is reported by the Berliner Zeitung to have been dismissed from the army by the Kaiser, who is his cousin.

The journal, which makes the announcement under the headline "Prince Joachim Albrecht in Disfavor," states that the Emperor has also deprived the prince of the right which retiring officers as a rule possess to wear military uniform. The reason for this surprising measure is stated to be the continuation of Prince Joachim Albrecht's relations with the Baroness Liebenberg (nee Sulzer), who is not yet divorced from her husband.

The Emperor's decision to dismiss the prince, who is well known in Berlin Bohemian circles, recalls the scandal which created a great stir in 1905, and ended in Prince Joachim Albrecht being sent to German Southwest Africa. It was hoped at court that the prince would put an end to his relations with Marie Sulzer, the actress. Many people knew, however, that the prince, although supposed to be abroad, spent months in strict incognito in Berlin and continued his relations with the actress.

The immediate cause of the Emperor's intervention was Marie Sulzer's marriage to Baron von Liebenberg. This marriage took place in London at Prince Joachim's suggestion. In order that the actress might obtain the title of baroness, he hoped at court that the prince would put an end to his relations with Marie Sulzer, the actress. Many people knew, however, that the prince, although supposed to be abroad, spent months in strict incognito in Berlin and continued his relations with the actress.

The immediate cause of the Emperor's intervention was Marie Sulzer's marriage to Baron von Liebenberg. This marriage took place in London at Prince Joachim's suggestion. In order that the actress might obtain the title of baroness, he hoped at court that the prince would put an end to his relations with Marie Sulzer, the actress. Many people knew, however, that the prince, although supposed to be abroad, spent months in strict incognito in Berlin and continued his relations with the actress.

Although the divorce did not, as he hoped, take place during his absence, he resumed his former relations with the baroness as soon as he returned, and the Emperor, shocked by his cousin's conduct and angered by his persistent defiance, thereupon resolved upon drastic punishment.

It is stated that the prince intends henceforth to divide his time between Paris and London. The prince's elder brother, Prince Frederick Henry, was degraded and banished by the Kaiser last year.

KAISER JOINS FIRM.

Becomes Partner in Great Store of Wertheim Firm in Berlin.

Berlin, April 4.—The remarkable and interesting announcement is made that Emperor William has entered into a species of partnership with the firm of Wertheim, owners of the great stores in Leipzigerstrasse, which is one of the sights of Berlin.

A few days ago, while his majesty was visiting the Museum of Applied Arts, one of the brothers Wertheim was presented to him, and it is now intimated that they have undertaken to furnish the sum of \$12,500 with which to procure models for the Emperor's pottery at Cadix.

The work of selecting the designers and superintending their work has been entrusted to Prof. Messel, architect of the Wertheim's splendid building, whose appointment to a government position, with the title of privy councillor, was regarded at the time as a sign of the inclination of imperial favor in the direction of that modern art from which it had hitherto been supposed to be resolutely turned.

Articles fashioned from the new models in the monarch's new factory at Cadix will be offered for sale in the Wertheim stores.

NEW PLAN TO NAME BISHOPS.

Pope Said to Have Changed Method in France.

Paris, April 4.—The Pope, according to Figaro, has this week decided upon a new procedure for the nomination of bishops. Every French bishop is to be sent to Rome every year, whether a vacancy exists or not, the names of three ecclesiastics, whom the bishops may think worthy of receiving a bishopric. A committee of eight cardinals, upon receiving these names, is to make inquiries as to the availability of those recommended. Then, without further consultation with the bishops, the Pope fills the vacancies as they arise by his own choice, not necessarily limiting himself to the names in the list.

BOOTY OF PIRATES FOUND.

Portuguese Fishermen Help Themselves to Gold.

Lisbon, April 4.—The ocean has just uncovered a buccaner's hoard on the Portuguese coast, near the village of Paradella.

The peasants have helped themselves so liberally from the store that it is uncertain just how much it amounted to. One man alone is known, however, to have secured ancient gold coins worth \$1,000, and many others have done nearly or quite as well. Probably the value of the entire treasure was well toward \$100,000.

The sea has been making inroads on the coast near Paradella for a long time, and quite recently a big section of the forehead slumped into the waves.

Thus it was that the buried hoard was exposed to the view of the astonished fishermen.

SMUGGLE IN CARTOONS.

Caricatures of Royalty Make Trouble in Paris Salon.

Paris, April 4.—The Paris authorities are bothered to death by the sense of humor displayed among exhibitors at the Salon des Artistes Indépendants. Six caricatures of European sovereigns were smuggled into the present display, and all of them were of a kind which would have driven the subjects wild with indignation had they seen them.

The czar and the Kaiser were the chief sufferers. What makes it worse, this isn't the first time such a thing has happened. Henri Rousseau got a dreadful picture of the "Bibi-Jitter" into the gallery last year. There was a ring. In the center, the czar and Mikado strove together. In a group surrounding the inclosure stood all the royalties of the Old World, looking on.

INVENTOR OF CHAFING DISH.

Device of King Leopold's Daughter to Be Sold Under Her Own Name.

Vienna, April 4.—Princess Stephanie, Belgium, now Countess Lonyoy, who has just patented a new chafing dish and spirit lamp combined, has already produced many inventions and contrivances for lightening the labor of her servants.

One of the members of the Russian Duma has received a letter from the political exiles in the Cherden district of the Perm government describing their wretched condition and begging him to intervene on their behalf. They say that they number over 1,500, and only an insignificant proportion of them receive the monthly dole of about five shillings for food and clothes. The remainder are given no money for their maintenance, notwithstanding their ceaseless applications to the prison administration of the province. There have been numerous cases of "hunger typhoid," some with fatal results, and the exiles ask to be allowed to settle in the factory districts of the Perm government, where they can earn wages by manual labor.

In an article on "Polar Russia" and the distress reported among many of the tribes in the extreme north, a writer in the Novoe Vremya charges the government with completely neglecting enormous tracts of country, the inhabitants of which, in consequence, are being unscrupulously exploited and demoralized by dishonest traders. Their miserable comparative well-being of the natives of Greenland and the Aleutian Islands, where the conditions of life are almost similar. Horrible descriptions have reached St. Petersburg of the famines now ravaging the Tchukotky and Yakut tribes. The distress has been intensified by the loss of hundreds of thousands of reindeer in last year's epidemic.

A telegram from Cernovitz in Bukovina reports the beginning of fresh peasant disturbances in Northern Roumania in the districts of Botusani and Doroboi. Two regiments of cavalry and infantry have already been dispatched there by special train.



PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

Patents for her latest invention have already been taken out in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. The device, for which alcohol is used, is especially adapted for country mansions, where gas and electricity are not available. At the same time it is probable that the great advantages presented by the invention will lead to its general adoption. The construction completely obviates any danger of upsetting, while the tray under the hot-water receptacle effectually precludes any accidents, such as the spilling of sideboards through the spilling of alcohol. The countess intends to put her invention on the market as soon as possible, and negotiations between her agent and several firms are already in progress.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

German Government Clerks Get No Raise in Pay.

OLD PROMISE NOT REDEEMED

Chancellor's Pledge a Year Old and Salaries of Subordinates Remain the Same—Much Money Voted for Increase of Navy—Claim Made that Taxes Are Less Than in England.

London, April 4.—Dispatches from Berlin state that great and widespread disappointment is felt there at the postponement of the measure to increase the salaries of subordinate government officials and employees, not merely for the sake of the many thousands of families whose income has not increased with the prosperity of the country, but also because the government has not fulfilled the promise solemnly made by the chancellor a year ago.

The Liberal Volksrecht Zeitung mentions that the financial secretary has denied the assertion that the families of government officials and employees are suffering hunger, but reminds him that his predecessor in office admitted a year ago that urgent need existed for an improvement in their salaries and wages. The financial secretary may be right in assuring the Reichstag that government employees have enough to eat, add the Liberal organ, but "men require something more than food in the present times." It points out further that large sums have been voted for an increase of the navy without waiting for the reform of the finances, and that when a question of the betterment of state servants is mooted the financial secretary advises the people's representatives to practice economy. It also refers to the proud statements made by Herr Sydow that Germany is in anything but a bad condition financially; that Germans are taxed to a far less extent than are the English, French, or Austrians, and that great economic progress is revealed in the increased returns from the income tax, in the gradual increase of wages, and of the accumulated funds of savings banks. All this, calmly states the Volksrecht Zeitung, is an old story which has been told us by half a dozen financial secretaries one after another.

The Radical Tageblatt says that the imperial government is manifesting its incapacity to pay a decent wage to its employees, and by its dilatory methods of dealing with the situation shows that the empire is in a quagmire out of which it finds difficulty in extricating itself. There is no wonder, it concludes, that people are beginning to feel uncomfortable of dealing with the situation shows that the empire is in a quagmire out of which it finds difficulty in extricating itself. There is no wonder, it concludes, that people are beginning to feel uncomfortable of dealing with the situation shows that the empire is in a quagmire out of which it finds difficulty in extricating itself.

The Nationalist Deutsche Zeitung publishes a letter in which it is stated that a feeling of moral depression is overcoming the lower officials, which threatens to develop into one of embitterment and which may produce serious effects throughout the country.

Government denials of reports regarding great suffering in India are beginning to look ridiculous in view of the latest official statement received by the secretary of state for India. The following portions of it will illustrate the situation:

"Rain fell during week in Northern India and Burma, for most part it was slight, and in the Punjab more rain is wanted badly. Harvesting of early spring crops has begun in United Provinces, but has not yet affected numbers on relief, which are still rising. There are now nearly 1,000,000 persons on works and 355,000 in receipt of gratuitous relief. In addition 25,329 persons are being relieved in Balmampur estates. There are some signs of deterioration in general condition of the people, and crime is increasing."

"In Central India distress has extended to Bhopal agency, and total numbers on relief are now: Works, 134,500; gratuitous relief, 238,000. Gratuitous relief is being given in Indore. General condition of people is reported to be satisfactory, and prospects of molwa and mango crops are good."

"In Bengal numbers on relief have fallen, and are now: Works, 2,585; gratuitous relief, 1,021."

"In Central Provinces harvest operations have caused a fall in numbers on relief works, which are now 3,172. Special relief is being given to 2,185 weavers, and gratuitous relief to 1,081 persons, including dependents of immigrants from Central India. Relief measures are adequate, and employment on ordinary works is generally sufficient."

"Total number of persons in receipt of state relief in the whole of India now exceeds 1,500,000. Prices are slightly easier again, and there has been a marked fall in part of Central Provinces. Area sown with wheat is now estimated to be 29 per cent. less than last year. Condition of the crops is generally fair, but rain is urgently needed, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. There is also considerable deficiency in area sown with oil seeds. Owing to intensity of winter rains season has been unfavorable for this crop, and the out-turn will be considerably below normal."

One of the members of the Russian Duma has received a letter from the political exiles in the Cherden district of the Perm government describing their wretched condition and begging him to intervene on their behalf. They say that they number over 1,500, and only an insignificant proportion of them receive the monthly dole of about five shillings for food and clothes. The remainder are given no money for their maintenance, notwithstanding their ceaseless applications to the prison administration of the province. There have been numerous cases of "hunger typhoid," some with fatal results, and the exiles ask to be allowed to settle in the factory districts of the Perm government, where they can earn wages by manual labor.